

THE
GRAMMAR

WARRE.

OR

The eight Parts of
S P E A C H,

Nounne,

Pronomie.

Verbe,

Participle,

Aduerbe,

Coniunction,

Preposition,

Interiection,

altogether by the eares.

Together with the lamentable
burning of a Petty Schoole.



LONDON,
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Thomas Spencer. 1635.

ИОАННО

и съвѣтъ вѣдѣ чѣмъ
зѣлѣнѣлъ

и зѣлѣнѣлъ



THE TRANSLATOR,

To all Tyro's, or first
admitted into the Gram-
mar Squadron.



One hopefull young ones,
and with fewe cleffe fight,
View the blyth turnyoyle,
of a Grammer Fight.
It was a Romane field,
and higher stynes
But now brought low,
fought on an English plain:

That every tender head, and *Infant eye*,
May judge and see, who gets the *Victorie*.
And though the parts of speech in conflict drewe
Through wild combustion of Grammarch Warre;
Yet one thing I lolly Readers grant, that wee
Like *Syllables* and *Adictives* agree.



The Preface vpon the Historicall discourse of the Grammar Warre.

THe first and auncient Philosophers that wrote their Poesies couertly hidden vnder subtil and wylie matter, did constitute *Pallas* the daughter of *Jupiter*, to bee goddesse of Wisedome, called *Minerva*, and of Warre, called *Enyo* or *Bellona*. Giuing hereby to vnderstand, that of one and the same beginning, in one time altogether and in one substance are two principall things inseparately ioyned together: which two properties are so knit, that the one without the other is of no force, and the other without his fellow, of small or no account: Yea, they are the principles whereby men attaine to the height of Honour, aduancing meane men to Honour in their life-time, and immortall fame after death. They are *Learning* and *Maruall discipline*. Of these two together Noble *Greece* made separation in her two metropolitans; when the Cittie of *Athens* flourished in learning, and the Cittie of *Sparta* or *Licedemonia* glorious in feates of Armes. The noble fame of the *Romines* grew by the one, and by the other they did alwayes defend them, so that they did successiuely greatly set store by them. The worthie, valiant, and mighty Eloquent *Cesar* was decored with them both, and by them

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them did eternise his renowne. These two which did so much ennoble *Greece*, so greatly honour the *Romaines*, and eternise the fame of the great *Cæsar*, are in this present small volume comprised vnder an angry Argument, and Historicall narration of the *Grammwr Warre*: *Luci* in an eloquent Greeke Authour made the first draughts in the battell of the Alphabet letters: But this Authour hath waded further, euen vnto *Verbes* and *Nounes*, being principall heads of *Oration*, and to the adherents of speach, as well to the congruate word, (being the opener and the declaratiue of the sense) as otherwise, wherein resteth all Arte and Knowledge, wherein also all the wisedome of man is comprised: shaping and forming these two heads, and the auxilliary ayding partis with such fained personazes and pretie properties, so apt and to them so quicke in qualitie, that hee giueth life, body, weapon and armour to dead words, yea, and sounding voyce, to substances inanimate and without soule: so that the Reader in the lecture of this (though fained) narration and dreadfull discouerie, shall deeme them no more to bee vocall wordes, but by a strong judgement shall thinke them dappelie disguised, being transformed into lively persons, going speaking, and harply reasoning with continuall terrors of martiall expedition and exploits, with allegoricall conflicts of bloody battell, not onely in hostile contention abroad, but also in ciuill, yea, and intestine Warres at home: so that in this discouerie hereof he is nothing obliuious of any thing that appertaineth to the deduction and safe guiding of so great affaires, euen from the first causes and intermixed medlies of their aduentures, vnto

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the last end of their attemptes and endeauours, with all their circumstances, all their tumults and vproares, with their doubtfulnesse of victory among many martialists, how of bloody battell diuers losses and dangers doe follow, and how in the end finall peace ensueth. All which matter is bee so properlie penned; and so cunningly compact in this tragedie, that the warres of the *Poloportenses*, and the cluill warres of the *Affricanes* in *Thucide*, in *Salust*, and *Luxim*, are peraduenture more high and diffusedly described: But with more arte, or more compendiously, I am sure they are not. Heere are placed the mighty, huge, and fearefull factes of armes vnder the figure of so small a thing as of the congruitie or discordance of words in *Oration*, toyning letters with weapons, teaching the art Militarie with the art Litterarie, so well, and so exactly, that the Reader (beside the delight and pleasure that hee shall haue in the reading of so pleasant an Allegorie) shall receiue further benefit: For herein is represented in one conceit, two understandings knit together, the one proper and naturall, the other tropique and figured. Beside this, hee shall comprehend in this same very substance, and by the only labour of one reading those two so worthy things aboue mentioned, that doe eternise the fame of their fellowes, that is louers of learning, and prudent Martialistes. The science litterarie, and militarie, that is to say, the art of *Ganym*, yea; the Grand mother of all art and sciences, and the art militarie (of deduced Warres, ynder pleasant Metaphoricall figures transported and turned, bereauing the mind of the littrell vnderstanding of small things Verball,

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the consideration of greater , more royll & reall)
doth manifestly shew by example the ambitious
mouings, the imperious desire of Princes to haue
gouernment, the tumults and partiallities of peo-
ples, the profitable and peruerse counsell of sundry
Counsellors, the seemely sentences , and modest
messages of the artificiall erands on both Partees,
their enterprised attempts, and martiall orders,
the summonning of Souldiers , the charts of defi-
ance, the denouncing of Heraldes , the high and
stately stomackes of the aduerte parties to ioyn
battell, the seeking of aliance in extremite , the
compact confederated of countrey-men, the flights,
treasons, espies, ambusments , their suddaine en-
traps and skirmishes, the ordinances of armes, the
placing of the campe, the pitching of the arrayes,
the noble cheering of the Captaines to their Soul-
diers, the taking of Townes, the marching of their
men, the cruell conflicts , and worthy feates of
armes on all sides , the lamentable losse of Cap-
taines, the cruell combate of the fighters, the great
slaughters on both Partees, the fearefull flying on
all sides, the doubtfull meetings of many , the in-
differency of their victory, and the finall pernicious
accidents that ensue through the warres to both
sides, the rob'ing, the reauing, the rapine and dis-
order that is then in vre, the depopulating of in-
habitate countreys , the desolate destruction that
duers are damnified by : the commodities and ad-
uantages that one realme enioyeth through the
detiment of another : and contrarily, the infinite
vtilties that ensue through peace and concord, to
all realmes and Republike. It was first written in
Latine, but now translated, whereby the simple and
vnlearned

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vnclearned English readers, as well as the learned Latinists, might enjoy part of the pleasure that is had in the reaping of this so delectable discourse of the figured warre, and blood-lesse battell, without mortall shor, sweate, or noyse of Canon. For the vtilitie of our English Children, but especially beginning to studie the Latine tongue, who reading this pleasant fight in their owne tongue, might learne by way of mirth and merrie pastime, the principall points of the Grammar. Not to hold thee longer in that to which all this but introduceeth; If the Booke please thee, it will bee obvious in Pauls Church-yard and else-where; the Stationers may haue thy money, but thou shalt haue the profit, an I in the intium
left, Thine I.S.

(***)



THE

THE

GRAMMAR WARRE.

Here is none so simple (as I thinke,) that doubteth the soyle of Grammar to bee the fayrest and happiest of all the renowned parts and Prouinces of the World, as well for the pleasantnesse of the place wherein it is situate, being in good and wholesome ayre, and abounding in all fraites and other good things, without which this mortall life cannot easily be sustained: As also for that shee hath always, and euer, beeene the Nurse and bringer up of all people of renowme. For easies in this age, even so long time heretofore, the custome and manner was

B

in

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in this land and countrie (except among
the rude & barbarous Nations) where any
were espied of prompt and ready nature,
or hopefully inclined, they were sent thither
to bee taught and instructed, whereby
they might attayne the most holy and
learned Sciences : For by this onely way
and passage is the entry and accessie to the
highest Countries, and Noble houses of
Dialectica, that is Logike, *Philosophie*,
that is learned Wisedome, and *Theologie*,
that is the most high and excellent know-
ledge iu Diuinitie. Insomuch that vnlesse
they enter thorow the Prouince of *Gram-*
mar, no soule were able to attaine to the
worthy secrets of the other Prouinces.
And albeit that the same regions abound
in all pleasure, yet notwithstanding they
are so enuironed about with high Moun-
taines, and such sharpe Rocks, right difi-
cult and hard to bee got vp vpon, that
hardly without a good guide, any may
euer attaine to the plaine and pleasant
path of them. And therfore because man-
kind should not bee restrained from so
necessary a benefit, the good and laudable
custome euer was, and yet resteth to
the Kings of the said land, to send abroad
through

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through euery part of the vniuersal world, some of their expert Knights and worthy Captaines of old bands properly called *Pedagoges*, Schoole-masters, that they might ayde others, and surely conduct them of tender age to the Princeley palla-
ces of the sayd Kings, (for the mightie, and such as now draw toward age, hardly suffer to bee taught of any,) to the end that the youth there being taught in the Sciences of the *Greeke* and *Latinetongue*, might the easier, and more lightly ascend and goe ouer the foresaid countries. There haue all learned *Greekes* and *Latins* made their apprenticeshippe, who by their wor-
thy writings, or by the acte of others, are immortallized with renowned fame. Be-
ing there thus well taught and learned, they haue afterward so florishingly liued through the high praiie of their illustrious and splendant actes, that listing, they were unto all men in their time setters forth of vertuous examples, and after they were dead (yet as alive) shewed to those that suruived them, as it were by pointing with the finger, the right path and ready way to attaine honourable life, and im-
mortall fame. But although that this land

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of Grammar bee none other but indini-
sible and without partition, yet neuerthe-
lesse there are two mighty Kings, that
there raigne and gouerne, that is to say,
the *Verbe* and the *Noun*. The *Verbe* hath
to name *Amo*, and the *Noun Poeta*, who
a very long time raigned together in such
concord and quietnesse, that to forme
Oration perfect (wherein the beautie of
them both , the highest place of the one,
and the chiefeſt ſcāte of the other depen-
deth) no diſſentioп, diſpleaſure or con-
tentioп was euerheard betweene them ;
For in all their territorie there grew no-
thing more eſteemed , more worthie , or
more ſound , then *Oration*, which being
beautified with the moſt colours of fun-
dry flowers , and decked with the moſt
faire and fine figures, and moſt ſweete and
perfumed Buds of ſet Rosēs , ywas of ſuch
ſingular comlineſſe and authoritie, that
ſhee not onely drew vnto her mankind
(when the ſame is right and aptly appli-
ed) but may also withdraw any of the
Gods which way ſhee will wind them.
By reaſon whereof Euripides faith in his
That which force could not gainsay
That faire ſpeech did ſoone affray.

Pyrrhus

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Pyrrhus also vised sometime to say that Cynæas did win more townes with his tongue and comelie speech, then hec with his Warres. These two Kings then being in such concord, as all the affaires of Grammar were in good appearance and better estate, it happened that for a small thing, dissencion sprang betweene them, whereby vpon a very sudaine, all was bewrapped in vprore and martiall displeasures: For what harme is that, that Wine and insaciate eating cause not? Thus that so great amitie and vnion betweene these two Princes was so ouert hrowne at one onely banquet, wherein they were both drunken; and ebrietie set them in so great enmities one against another, that either of them, pricked forward with ambitious desire of regiment (as wild Bulls stung of gadde flies) almost vtterly ouerturned their owne realmes, and the noble Empire of Grammar.

But now let vs shew how their debate happened, to the end that every one may know, that there is no band or knot of amity so strong that desire of superiority may not breake, every man louing rather to bee serued, then to serue other.

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As these two Kings on a time were at a
banquet, in the midest of the hot Sun-
mer, neere to a pleasant and cleere spring,
hauing the water bancke on the one side,
and the other side most pleasant, and sin-
gulalry haddowed with the branches of
greene Willowes, and high Plane trees,
after they had sufficiently banquetted, be-
ing warmed with Wine, and lightened
with drinking, a question arose betweene
them, whether of them two were greatest
in authoritie, and of most importance to
performe *Oration*? Then the *Verbe* min-
ding to hold the worthiest place, was
sharply withstand of the *Noun*, affir-
ming, that without him, *Oration* and
speach might not bee, and that through
him altogether, the same is vnderstood
and of better grace: And what dost thou
(said hec) without mee in *Oration*? If I
withhould me a part never so little, the
hearers vnderstand thee no more then one
were dumbe and spake not. Gather a
while a small part of speach without mee,
and doe that the hearers may vnderstand
that which thou speakest. Doubtlesse, if I
bee not there for an Interpreter, none
may so much as guesse the least thing of
thy

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thy meaning. Moreover thou shouldest note, that in so much as I am elder then thou, so much more am I approoued worshiest. Who is hee that knoweth not the *Nounne*, before the *Verbe*? Or who is hee that is ignorant, how the beginning of the *Nounne* is more ancient then the *Verbe*? It is infallible, that God made all things, who if hee made all, then hee made also the *Verbe*. Now God is a *Nounne* and not a *Verbe*, wherefore now of consequence, by the *Nounne* were all things made, yea, *Oration* it selfe was made of God, and so of the *Nounne*. As for thee, O thou *Verbe* (that art so proud) thou hast thy calling of mee: Hast thou never read, that among the Sonnes of Women, is not a greater then *John Baptist*? This is Gods sentence, it is not lawfull to goe against it. Wherfore if none be greater then *John*, and *John* being a *Nounne*; it is apparent to bee seene, that there is not, neither may any thing else bee greater then the *Nounne*. I could alledge to this matter sixe hundred places, whereby it is proved clearer then the day, that as in worthinesse and antiquitie, euē so in authoritie and chiefe place the *Nounne* is preferred before the

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Verbe. All which things I set and leave apart, to the end that men thinke me not to proceede of the *Verbe*, more through much babling, then of iust cause. O Poeta (answered the *Verbe*) I maruailed before now, why that Diuine *Plato* had expulsed thee out of his common Weale: But now knowing how shamelesse and light thou art so to intermixe the holy Scripture among thy follies: I know well that the learned and wise *Plato* judged rightly of thee. For had not hee exiled thee with many other, forth of the Republike that hee ordained, thou haddeſt by thy false ceremonies, fearefull Gods, and other things, corrupted the ciuill manners of his citizens. For what pernicious thing durſt not thy great pride and arrogancie, enterprize and attempte? Yea ſeeing that by the deuiled deceipts, and false writhed witness(es) wrested by force from holy Scripture, thou labourefſt to caſt me down from the dignitie of the chiefeſt place, which I haue long time in thiſ land poſſeſſed. But certainly, for that it ſhall not ſeeme to thee, that thou alone art learned, I will eaſily alledge more mani-ſt and plaine testimonies of the ſame holy

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holy Scripture ; that maintaine mine au-
thoritie. I will set here foremost the very
beginning of that Evangelicall Scripture,
where it is thus said : *In the beginning was
the word, and the word was with God, and
God was the word.* Open thine eares now,
wherefore hidest thou thy face so ? *God*
(said thee) was the Word, and moreover,
all things are made by him : *And without*
him nothing was made. It is not therefore
the Noun that made all things, but the
Verbo. Againe, *God was a Verbo,* and
not a Noun. Moreover, *by the Word*
the Heavens were made firme and sure, and
all their powers buoy vnto godis flowres.
What wilt thou now say ? There is no
meane to defend thee by holy allegati-
ons ; but thou mayst perceiue them to
make for me, and not for thee. But let
vs bend to those points that appertain
to our cause ! Tell mee I pray thee, whence
commeth to thee this folly and madnes ?
And whence hast thou so sudainely ta-
ken such stomache and hart of grace,
that thou darest usurpe upon thee the
worthiest place in Oration ? Knowest thou
not that all comeliness, beautie, and
sweetnesse commeth of me alone ? And

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that the *Noun* is alwayes ruled of the *Verbe*, and not that the *Verbe* is ruled of the *Noun*. The comely featnesse of the *Verbe* is that, that beautifieth and enricheth *Oration*: And if I gourne thee not therein, thou shalt bee halfe handed, and of no force. Knowest thou how to make a construction, wherein forthwith the chiefe place is not giuen mee? Behold all men know, that I onely that hold the seigniorie ouer the *Verbes*, can without the ayd of any other make perfect *Oration*. Wherfore then speakest thou so impudently? And (as *Horace* saith) why throwest thou so thy proud and disdainefull sixcornered words? Who art thou? What art thou? Of what force? Or how great? Not of such authoritie as thou boastest of, I am sure, that so goest puffed and swollen, that it is maruell thou burstest not in the middest, I am (thou wilt say the King of the *Nounes*): But what is thy name? Thou wilt answere *Poeta*. And what is *Poeta* other then a prater, a seller of gaudes, a deuiser of fables, a master of mischiefe, a brabler, a Lyar, a Drunkard, and a foolish dolte, that couereth that which is trueth, and putteth foorth

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foorth falshood , and such a one as by
pratling , fillest and perturbest all the
World ?

Which also by thy chat vsurpest so
much authoritie among the common and
simple sort , that thou darest striue for
the dignitie against the renowned stocke
of the *Verbes*. Foolishly doe those fathers
that give thee their children to bee taught
of for what is in thee whereby that youth
may bee excited to grace and vertuous
encouragement , but the Stews of the a-
dulterous *Jupiter* , the iealousie of *Juno* ,
and the Whooredome of *Venus* , and of
the Ruffian *Mars* , and such goodly de-
vices imrgined of thine owne brayne , that
having drunke a little more then well ,
thou , as filled with a diuine ghost , and
overladen with wine , madlike or devi-
lishly , darest in a Poeticall furie mixe
heauen with earth , and earth with hea-
uen .

At these words , *Poeta* the King , all
fired in ire , not able to suffer the shame
nor the iniury that was sayd to him , an-
swered thus : O thou most mischievous
head of man , darest thou speake so bold-
ly such contentious things of vs ? And

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therewithall caught a Cupp in his hand, which had violently hit him on the face, had not one of the standers by (holding him by the arme) turned the strokē aside. It is not to bee doubted now, that in the rage wherein both partyes were then, but that words were no blowes: But certaintly of the elder sort and wifest came ypon the farras, and they beare a-way she sayd Kings all drunken into their Pallasces: And on the morrow after that the friends of the partyes were assembled, there was great enquirie, and disputation of the contention happened the day before. Then of the part of the *Nounes*, was sharply blamed, the open throat and unseemely talke of the King of Verbes, and the most part of the *Nounes*, especially the younger of them maruellously muttered, saying that the tongue of King *Amo* ought to bee tamed, and to give him to vnderstand, that the mighty maiestic of the *Nounes*, was never subject to such reproch and contumelie.

But although the elders that were then there present, especially *Terence*, admonished them that nothing might bee vnadvisedly done, but that it was requisite rather

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rather first to take counsell then weapon, in that point following the wiser sorte: yet notwithstanding all the *Noules* with their King, were so fleshed to fight, that it was forthwith fully determined and accorded to offer battell to the *Verbes*: And thereupon was sent forth a Trumpet to the King *Ampo*, assuredly to proclaime Warre against him. On the *Kerbash* part was no wiser counsells held, for when all their Nobilitie were come together, there was nothing else treated of among them, then to defend the dignitie of the *Verbes*, in the land of Gramman, and to depraffe and throw down the pride of the *Adver*. And behold, hereupon came the Herald of the King *Poeta*, who diligently declarred the charge of his errand. They answered, that with good will they received the defiance, and from thence forward all their mindes were bent wholly toward martiall affaires. Afterward the King of *Verbes*, sent Trumpets and messengers to all Nations and lands that were vnder his seigniorie, commanding that all such as were able to beare weapon, should bee found ready in good order at the day assignd;

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First before all other came *Quando*, the Duke of *Aduerbes*, with sixe of his Captaines, *Vbi*, *Quo*, *Vnde?*, *Quia?*, *Quorsum?* and *Quosque?* *Quorsum* and *Quosque?* were accompanied with their bandes, and vnder the first Ensigne were these renowned Champions. *Hic*, *Ilic*, *Isthic*, *Intu*, *Foris*, *Ibi*, *Ibidem*, *Sicubi*, *Alicubi*, *Altius*, *Aliibi Usquam*, and *Nusquam*. Vnder the second, *Huc*, *Illuc*, *Istuc*, *Intro*, *Foras*, *Alio*, *Nequo*; *Aliquo*, *Signo*, *Ilo*, *Eo*, and *Eadem*. Vnder the third, *Hac*, *Illac*, *Istat*, *Alia*, *Nequa*, *Illa*, and *Eadem*. Vnder the fourth, *Horsum*, *Illorsum*, *Istersum*, *Introrsum*, *Extorsum*, *Dextrorsum*, *Sinistrorsum*, *Altiorsum*, *Aliorsum*, and *Dorsum*.

Vnder the fift, *Hactenus*, *Hucusque*, *Eousque*, *Vsquamodo*, and *Vsque nunc*. To the fixt band the Captaine himselfe bear the Ensigne, marching in the midſt of his men, ſo that two of the ſaid bandes were in the Van, and the other three in the Reere.

Many other *Aduerbes* ſerved for forerunners, and theſe diſcouered the wayes and ſerved for Partisans, the reſt couered the wings and kept that the bandes marched

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ched not out of array. The names of them are, *Peregre*, *Pone*, *Super*, *Supra*, *Inter*, *Infra*, *Extra*, *Citra*, and *Vlra*, with many other. After them came other *Aduerbes*, great of quallity, quantity, and number, among whom were those hideous swearing *Aduerbs*, as *Aedipol*, *Enimucro*, *Ecastor*, *Medius fidius*, and *profacto*. Also the calling *Aduerbs*, as *Hem*, &c. The answerers, as *Hem*. The laughers, as *Ha*, *Ha*, *He*. The denying *Aduerbs*, *Minime* and *Nequaquam*: which *Nequaquam* albeit hee were valliant, and greatly trained vp in the warres, was yet withstandinge the most vntrue and deceiptfullest of them all, and would never say truth, but through constraint of danger.

Now these *Aduerbs* were armed with three kinds of Armor; for they had *kinde* for a Buckler, *Signification* for an Head-pice, and *Figure* for a Sword. Many other *Aduerbs* came to the aide of their King: as *Indicatives*, *Frequentatives*, *Meditatives*, *Deminutives* and *Denominatives*, with their bands, which were not to bee contempned. *Anomales* (being *Verbes* out of rule, that beare great sway and

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and lordshippe in the borders of Grammer) were not last and hindmost; double lessie worthy men of Warre, but yet notable to hold their array, they are called, *Sun*, *Volo*, *Fero*, and *Edo*, By reason wherof it was permitted them to pitch their Tents in any part of the Campe where they would, least they might raise vprore among the Souldiers.

The nation of the Verbes Defectives came also thither very braue, &c. in goodly order, *Memini*, *Novi*, *Capi* and *Odi*; Also *Vale*, *Salvey*, *Aio*, *Inquit*, *Fare*, and *Cede*, being all arm'd i point deuice ready to joyn battayle. After them followed all the Verbes Actives, clothed in bone and brauerie, and also the Neuterx with the Deponents, Commons, and Impersonals; All of them in sundry fourms and strange languagcs, and were armed with Gredors, Tenges, Morder, Kinges, Persons, and Numbers.

The King *Amo*, after hee had thus assembled his hoste, pitched his campa in the wild plaines of Coniunctions, in a place called *Gopula*, and encamped his host there, neere the riuer of *Disunctives* calld *Siner*, and deuided his Hoste into fourc

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foure coniugations, giuing to euery of them
a meete place (except to certaine fami-
liar Verbes, who were encharged to beare
the Baggage of the *Infinitives*) Their
names are, *Incipit*, *Desinit*, *Debet*, *Vult*,
Rostet, *Iubet*, *Audet*, *Nititur*, *Tentat*, and
Dignatur, with such like : This office was
assigned them, for that they were willing
thereto, and had sturdy strength and abi-
lities. Last of all came certaine Verbes ex-
tract from high place, and of great digni-
tie, as *Pluit*, *Ningit*, *Fulgurat*, *Tonat*, *Eul-
minat*, and *Admetperacit*; bringing with
them certaine bands of their most wor-
thy Champions : But the Gerundes,
with the Supines, forsaking the Nounes,
came and yeelded to the Verbes.

When Poeta King of Nounes heard the
great preparation of his aduersarie, fearing
to bee surprised with some sudaine alarum,
if hee abode the fury and force of his ene-
mies without preparation to defend him,
commanded all the subiects of his Realme
that in the speediest manner they might,
they shoulde make themselues ready to be
in the field arm'd, and so aptly equipped,
as in best wise were possible for them.
Then to the ayde of the King of Nounes,

First

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First came the Dukes of the Pronoumes, as the nearest kinsmen, who for the most part were oftentimes Princes, *Ego*, *Tu*, *Tui*, being of the Blood royall, and of the stocke of the *Arsacides*, with whom were, *Mens*, *Tuus*, *Noster*, and *Vester*, *Nostras* and *Vestrar*, *Ille*, *Ipse*, *Iste*, *Hic*, and *Hac*. All the Pronoumes were parted in many fourmes, and vnder sundry Ensignes.

Some were *Primitiues*, other *Deriuatiues*, some *Possessives*, and some *Gentiles*. After them came the right worthy *Articles*, who had a long time haunted the Warres, of which the first was, *Hic*, *Hac*, *Hoc*, The second, *Hic*, & *Hac*: The third, *Hic* & *Hac* & *Hoc*, armed with *Genders*, *Numbers*, *Figures*, *Persons*, and *Cases*. After them came the grand Capitaines of *Interrogatiues*, *Infinitives*, & *Relatiues*, *Quia*, *qui*, *que*, *quod vel quid*: and these ioyned to the hoste. These were the generall referenders of all the land of the King of *Nounes*, with whom were all the *Relatiues*, and *Demonstratiues* deuided into two bandes; that is to witt, in *Ideny*, and *Diuersitie*: In the first were *Is*, *Sunt*, *Ipse*, *Ille*, *Idem*. In the second, *Ceter*, *Alius*, *Reliquus* and *Alter*. The Prince

of

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of the accidentall relatives was *Qualis*, vnder whom fought *Quartus, quot, quomplex, quatenus, quotenus, quotifarum, cuius* and *enigena*; the queene of the Prepositions called *Ad*, came thither also with *Ab, and In*, the husbands of *Nounes Casualls*, and they brought with them three Ensignes of worthy *Amazones*; Vnder the first were *A, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e ex, pro, pra, palam, sine, absque, tenuis*, which serued to the *Ablatiue Cases*, Vnder the second were *Ad, apud, ante, aduersum, aduersus, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, pone, per, propter, prope, secundum, post, trans, ultra, prater, supra, circiter, usque, secus, & penes*, all seruing to the *Accusatiue cases*: But *In, sub, supra, and subter*, serued to both *Cases*, to the *Ablatiues*, as well as to the *Accusatiues*. Vnder the third were, *Di, dis, re, se an, con*, whose office was to purvey potation for the Souldiers, for it was then Lent. Who albeit they were by composition inseperable, least they should at any time bee voyd of that was enioyned them, were yet inconstant, that sundry times they claue to the *Nounes*, and somewhile to the *Verbes*,

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Verbes, and therefore they were accounted by the common rogues of the campe,

Now the *Nounes* thus deuided by bandes, marched in goodly array, that is to weete, the *Substantives*, likewise the *Adiectives*, *Nounes proper*, *Appellatives*, and *Participles*: After whom were the braue and rich *Comparatiues*, *Superlatives*, *Possessives*, *Patronymiques*, *Gentiles*, (which were noble) *Numerals*, and *Multiplying*, which gouerned the outward borders. Euery of them were deuided by five *Declinations*, to weete, by the first, the second, the third, the fourth and fift, and they were all armed with *Kinds*, *Genders*, *Numbers*, *Figures*, and *Cases*. All the said bands reduced in one, *Poeta* the King of the *Nounes* carried his hoste into the same playne of *Coniunctions*, and pitched his campe on the other side of the said riuere *Sine*: So that betweene both the hostes was nothing but the Riuere: By reason whereof, sundry times there happened sharpe skirmishes, betweene thole that went there to the water, notwithstanding yet without open battell, for that had both the Kings forbidden, because all needfull necessaries for the Wartes, were

not

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not yet very ready.

Now either of these Kings conueied to
induce to his part the *Participle*; a man
doubtlesse of very great authoritie tho-
rough all the land of Grammar, yea, in
ouissance and dignitie, altogether next
and neerest the King: Who without
doubt was able also to cause victory to
whether side hee would wind him. By
reason of this, as well the *Verbe* as the
Nounne, left nothing vnassayed, either of
them, hoping to haue him on their side:
Poet the King of *Nounnes* putting forth
foremost, wrote to him in this manner:
I doubt not (O my brother) but that thou
knowest with what pride and puffed stomacke
Amo the King of the Verbes is risen against
me, and against the dignitie of Nounnes,
and by what law I mide to occupie the chie-
fest seates to construe Oration: for which
thing, seeing that the same doth so much
move and displease mee; I am forced to take
armes, and set Souldiers in the field, that his
pride being beaten downe, wee may keepe our
seigniorie in his right, uncorrupted. And
sithens thou knowest how much thou art
bounden to the nation of the Nounnes, and
what great benefit thou hast received of us,

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as Genders and Cases, Numbers, and Figures: Thou shalt therefore doe a worke worthy of thy faithfulness and friendship, with thy men of warre and thy Souldiers, thou come to ioyne with vs to defend our common Titles, our common riches, and common hope. For if the dignitie and lordship of Nounes bee destroyed, thinke not thou to find any sure place in all the land of Grammar, And so farewell: Beseeching thee to set forward thy comming in the speediest wiste thou mayest.

On the other side, Amo the King of Verbes, wrote to the said Participle in this wise: I know very well (O deare brother) how thou art by our enemies very instantly solicited to bee on their part, to warre against us: And albeit that wee haue hope, that by thy singular wisedome thou wilt not doe anything so rash or unadvisedly, yet neuerthelesse it seemeth goad unto vs, to admonish and aduertise thee, that thou consider in thy self what commodities thou hast received of vs, and what increase of dignitie the Verbes haue made thee, in making thee partaker of their Tenses and Significations, Numbers, and Figures. And if thou hast any small benefit of the Nounes, those that thou receiuest

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fus are much more, yea, and also greater.
Thou shalt therefore doe best if thou repayre
our happy folde, not alone to keepe and de-
fend vs, and the lordship of the Verbes, but
also thon thy selfe, and thine. For thus thinke
with thy selfe, that if I haue the worst, mine
enemies will not withhold them from running
upon thy lordship, and turne thy victorious
armes against thee: That they all alone may
with their mad will runne in and spoile all
the land of Grammar. Farewell.

The Participle after that hee had read
the said letters of the two Kings, thought
now of the one, then of the other, and
had sundry thoughts in his head, consider-
ing with himselfe that he could not part
with neither of them, without great and
evident losse of his owne goods. Contra-
nily if hee should seeme to minister, hee
might not only enjoy the favour of them
both, but also that he rather wished to see
them lowe brought thorough the hazard
of the warres, that they being destroyed,
he might afterwards alone without resi-
stance possesse the said land of Grammer:
and therfore thought good to dissemble,
seding them with faire words, vniill hee
knew who should haue the better; ther-
fore

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fore he wrote to them in this manner.

I haue most puissant Kings, received your letters, and I haue read them with great sorrow and trouble of minde, knowing that betweene two such Princes so knit, is fallen such discord, that you cannot withhold yee from ouerthrowing thorough cruell warre your owne lordships, and that renowned Empire. But wherewith are you vexed? On what harme holdeth you? And whence commeth this madnesse? I beseech you consider little whither you goe. How will our common enemies (those beast-like citizens of Ignorance, and that slouen-like people of Barbarie) rejoyce, understanding the strength of two such Princes to bee so wasted through their owne contentious quarrelling? I admire yee would withhold you, and forbear such deadly mortall, and abominable battells, least that through damnable desire of superioritie you bereape in upbraides & flanders the goodliest Province of all the world. But if destinie will haue it so, & that you be so fully purposed to debate your quarrell by the swerd, I purpose to take part with neither of you, seeing my fondlyke dependeth in parts of the Verb, and in part of the Noun.

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And for that I am greatly bound to you both, with what I can I will ayde you both with Victualls, Munitions, and other necessary things: But as touching facts of armes, I will withholdemee, and I will cause my Soldiers to bee assembled in armes, to keepe in at home, that through incourses no iniury be done by any, on the frontiers of mine owne land: Fare yee well.

And albeit that he had thus written to them, this subtill and wylie Fox neuerthelesse, through all possible meanes hee might, maintained the quartell, and by his privy letters incited the mindes of both nations eagerly to itch against othe, hoping thereby(as I hane said) that hee should attaine to the seigniorie of the whole Grammar after their totall destru-
ction. Then having assigned a day for his subiects to bee assembled in, was in a most trim and braue Company. First the Terminars in *Ans*, *ens*, *dus*, *rus*, *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, were therewith the *Nounes* verball in *Tox*, *trix*, and such like, which were neighbours of the *Verbes* and *Nounes*, and ioyned with the *Participles*. Likewise the *Gerundes* and *Supines*, to avoid these ciuill warres, withdrew them also from

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the Verbes, and fled to the Particples. These things thus appointed, the Participle sent great gifts to both sides, to bee always and still in their fauor: and first he sent to the Kerbe these vndernamed Newer Passives, to weete, Gandeo, soleo, audeo, fio, prandeo, Cœno, iuro, titubo, placeo, nubbo, careo, mæreo, poto, taceo, and quiesco. To the King of Nonnes hee gaue the ending in Tor and rix. Hee sent also for wages to the hoste of Verbes an hundred Waggons of Preter Tenses, of Present and Future Tenses. Item, a thousand Camels laden with Figures, Simples, Composites, and Decomposites: And to the Nonne, he sent by the river Sine, ten shippes laden with Nonnmarine and Gentiane Cases, with as many Singular and Plurall Numbers, and a great number of other, Masculine Genders, Feminines, Neuters, Commons and all. This done, hee held him in his countrey with his men of warre, awayting to whether side fortune would turne her. In the meane while, these two warre-like Kings hauing very well made prouision of all things necessary to glorie battell, awaited nothing else then some fit occasion to commence the Warre. But it chan-

ced

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ed that two of the worthiest townes of Grammar, (to weete) *A*, and *V*, were taken vr appointed by the King of Verbes, albeit that then all townes were indifferently subiect, and payed equall tribute to both the said kings, as much to the one, as to the other, being moreover, in nothing more in seruice to the one King, then to the other.

When Poet the king heard this, hee tooke by the like policie three other Towns, *E*, *I*, *O*: The other hearing this, kept them to their strongest watch, and keeping their libertie, were common to both parts; whose names are, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *G*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, *Q*, *R*, *S*, *T*, *X*, *Z*, and of them doubtlesse comineth all the force of Grammer. To either of the Kings, were given two Diphonges to bee their trumpets, for they were taught by sound of trumpet, to moue the spirit of all the Souldiers for to fight, *a*, and *æ*, serued to the King of Nonnes: *An*, and *En*, to the Verber. Beside this, certaine ieastring or abing Women followed both the hosts, that moued the mindes of the Souldiers a sundry affections: For some wept and bewailed the slaughter that should bee

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among them of Grammar, yea, and that they felt the same neere them already, as *Oh, ah, he, hen, and hei*: Other were displeased, and reprooved the contention of these Kings, as *Vah, va, and aua*. Other wondered at such dissencion fallen betweene so great friends, as *Papa*, *vah* and *vah*: Other as fooles incited and encouraged the Souldiers to fight, as *Eu* and *Eua*. Moreover all the men of Warre and Souldiers being well appointed, and ready to enter into the battell, it seemed good to the King of Verbes that on his part gladly with all his heart, hee would withdraw to commence ciuill Warres. And to cloake his doing in, or with some honest manner, wrote a letter to the king of Names, in this tenor:

O Poeta, thou hast well understood what appointment and ready strength I am come donne to shew my selfe in the field, give the battell: And againe thou mayest know that there are not in thee sufficient forces able to abido, and withstand the violent rushing in of the legions of my men of Warre. Therefore thou shalt doe wisely, if in leauing mee in my estate, thou withdraw unto other territories.

AND DEDICATED TO THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE FRENCH

ARMIES

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But if thou bee so senselesse, that it must
be had by the edge of the sword, then know
yon that three dayes hence, I will bee ready
with mine hoste in the plaine field to fight,
here to receive thee.

When the Trumpets *An* and *En* had
giuen their letters to the king of *Nounes* ;
Hee answered them according to his
Councell, in this wise :

O Amo, thou euer hast too many words,
but it is now no time to amase the eares of the
hearers with thy much babling : Thou boſt-
ing thy valiant host, & thy fearefull prepared
redinance, as if on our ſide wee had none but
Dwarfes and Grashoppers. Thy poſſeſſion
hath euer beene very little in Oration : But
in it thy folly leadeth thee thither, from whence
thou mayest not flie, untill with that part of
thy Lordſhip (by thee wrongfully wonne, worse
conuerned, and naughtily retained) thou bee-
d by iuft warre chased out. And for that thou
mayalt know how little, not I onely, but mine,
falle waye thee, and how ſmally wee feare thy
breathnings ; our Heraldes a and aſſe shall
ambew thee, their bare buttockes if thou wilt,
Farewell, ſuch as I wiſh thee : Adew to the
takell for euer and aye.

By these letters the hearts of them poy-

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Soned one against another, did all awain
with fiery stomacks the last assigned day
of battell. In the meane while, by occa-
sion of such troubleous time, there arose
(as commonly doth in such busynesse)
licence of most mischievous deeds, and
there went forth a company of priuie pil-
feters, through the whole Prouince of
Grammar, seeking their prey, and especi-
ally in Woddie places, and from the
hills espied the passengers, and spoiled the
Victruallers that went to the Camps.
Whereby great dearth and scarcitie of
Victrualls daily encreased in both the
hostes. By reason whereof, certaine wor-
thy Captaines, with sufficient numbers of
Souldiers were by the consent and de-
cree of both Kings, sent out to slay the
robbers, or else to drieue them farre out
the land of *Grammar*. They being com-
thither, the Souldiers did inclose a ver
thicke wood, where they had vnderstood
that there were a great number hidde[n]:
they beset them, that one escaped not
taken. Among whom was a certaine fellow
called *Catholicon* that draue a great Al-
laden with *Greeke & Latine* words boun
up together, and carried them into *Itali-*
Lanc.

Ita

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Item, an old Dunse called *Ignoramus*,
with a young yonker surnamed *Dulman* which also with a great one-eyed
Mule, draue a Waggon laden with false
and broaken *Rules*, and fowle *Fourmes*,
not onely of *ould Phrases*, but also of *Latine termes*, wherewith hee hoped to bee
enriched in the burroughes and townes,
selling them as pretious things set in
glasse, to make latine of glasse, which
might haue day scene through it. More-
over this yonker *Dulman* was found
puffed full of false pieces of money, and
counterfaict coyne, being base bullion,
which hee caused to bee taken for good,
being of an vntreue stampe which hee had
forged, and of the said money hee had fil-
led all the land of *Grammar*. Likewise
there was taken a great and greasie lasie
Iordan, that made himselfe bee called
Grecismus, that had made leane all the
Vistuallers that went to the campe, to
stiffe a great, foule, rancke, stinking, and
rotten calues panch with. There was also
taken one *Pylades*, that had robbed all the
wayes hee went in, and bodily punished
as they had merrited, some quartered and
cut in pieces, some burnt in the fire, other

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cast into the dongcons of perpetuall and
stinking prisons. He that cooke and puni-
shed *Grecismus*, was a right worthy Cap-
taine called *Toussan* or *Tusan*: The rob-
berie of *Pylades* was discouered and de-
barred by a noble captaine , very well ac-
quainted in the Warres, which was called
John of Cnuelle , that so swelled that hee
was in perill of the dropsie , but one gaue
him a short glister, that did bring him in
slender forme , and more leane & easie to
be borne then hee was. All the rest of his
robberous rabble were destroyed , slaine
and buried in a great and darke dungeon.
Catholicon that among them was called
the grear, was brought to the campe with
his Asse, who confessed on the racke (al-
beit it were a thing manifest) that he had
stolen all these words in the land of
Grammar : Then when hee was asked
ought in *Greeke* , hee answered that hee
vnderstood not the *Greeke* , and of the
Latine but a very little. Then said the
Judges, wherefore carriest thou with thee
Greeke words, seeing that thou vnderstan-
dest not ? Then hee answered : there is so
great ignorance of learning with vs (saith
hee) that albeit I speak grossely , yet can

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I easily make them beleue that I am
through lined in euery corner with all the
eloquence of *Attica*. All they which were
there, hearing this, fell in a great laughter,
and said: By Saint *George*, seeing that
thou hast such hearers as thou hast, that
which wee know not the due owners of,
thou shalt carry with safe conduct to thy
people and nation: But that which wee
shall know to belong to any, that wee
thinke good to bee rendered to the due
owners. Then after they had made dili-
gent search, all the *Greeke* words almost
were giuen *Isydore*, whose they were, and
the remnant of the *Latines*; to which busi-
nesse was appointed the master of the
Trench-men, called *Calapine*, with the
courteous Captaine, *Anthoine of Nebris*.
The intermixed, rotten, and seeret hid-
den words were giuen him, and so they
permitted him to goe his way with his
asse lighter laden then before: Neverthe-
leesse they forbade him at any time ever
after, to bee so hardy as to call himselfe a
Grammarien, except among the rude and
barbarous people. In these businesse, one
Priscian, a very renowned man, and of
great honour in the land of *Grammer*, for

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that hee could not suffer the said land to
runne into totall ruine through ciuill war
and contention, hasted toward the campe
in post to make an agreement , and being
taken : was spoiled and sore beaten of the
felonish fellowship of *Catholicon*, and was
so wounded on the head , that there was
no salue able to heale him. Shortly after,
among these fellowes was taken one, who
falsely and shamefull said that hee was an
Historiographer , and had gathered toge-
ther a great bundell of leafting foolish
gaudes in a great volume , called *Supple-
mentum Chronicharum* , who forced the-
row question, confessed that all they were
stollen things : And so hee was exiled for
ever into the land of *Ignorance*. As these
things were doing , certaine of the *Verbes
anomales*, as *Sum* , *volo* , *fero* , with three
companies of their hand-maides , made
an assault and tooke away a prisoner of
the captaines of the *Nounes* named *Cater*,
which was of the race of *Relatives* , and
they tooke him hidden with his fellowes
in an ambush , in what caue I know not,
nearre to the by-pathway of the *Coniunctions*, *Quod* and *Quam*, and him they slew,
with all his *Singulars*. His *Plurals* seeing
the

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the danger they were in , made a vow to *Iupiter* , to sacrifice him the remnant of their goods , and so they escaped whole and sound miraculously . When tidings hereof were told to King *Poeta* , hee was maruailously moued , and it greatly greeued him to loose such a Captaine : For this *Cater* was very stout and full of stomache even to the vttermost , and in fates of warre hee had no peere .

The king of *Nounes* therefore feeling himselfe greatly endamaged with the losse of *Cater* and his *Singulars* , diligently awaited occasion , whereby hee might render double the like to his enemies . But fortune , who can in all things doe very much , and chiefly in warre , gaue him shortly after the way to revenge him of the wrong . For in those dayes many legions of *Verbes* of no small authoritie were taken prisoners by certain light horsmen of the *Nounes* . Among whom was *Dice* , *face* , *fore* , and *due* of the bande of the *Imperatives* and commanders . From whom through great ignomie was cut away by the Kings commandement , the hinder skirts of their garments , so that they shewed their buttocks , and so sent

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them away againe, so that ever since they were called onely *Dic*, *duc*, *fac* and *fer*. Afterward hee comandemented that the prisoners shoulde bee slaine, namely *Fuo*, *specio*, *leo* and *pleo*, whose goods were by the king of *Verbes* giuen to their lawfull children, descedding of them in line, as *Fui*, *fueram*, *fuissim*, *fuisse*, and *futurus*: And the children of *specio*, who were a great number, as *Aspecio*, *conspicio*, and such like: And also to them of *Leo*, and *pleo*, as *Dolco*, *impleo*, *compleo*, *suppleo*, *repleo*, *expleo*, *opteo*. At the very same season was bewrayed a great treason to the hoste of the *Verbes*, how certaine horrible hooresons of the stocke of *Preter-perfettes*, being souldiers, to cloake their treason, and not to bee knowne, were disguised after the manner of the *Greekes*, though they were of the *Latine* tongue, and beeing taken, had two heads. These had conspired and laid waite for the king of *Verbes*: but being taken and conuict of the fact, were declared traytors, and condemned of trespassie against the King: They were called *Momordi*, *cecidi*, *cucurri*, *pependi*, *sponsandi*, *pepigri*, *didici*, *poposci*, *tezuli*, *cecam*, *peperi*, *turndi*, *pepuli*, *fecelli*, *memini*,

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mini, pugugi, and tetigi , from whom was cut off one head at that present : So that whereas they were before time called, *Momordeo*, *cecido*, *cuscurro*, they bee now called, *Mordeo*, *cedo*, *curro*, and so of the rest. From *Tetuli* were cut off both heads, as well of the *Preter*, as of the *Present-tense*: Albeit that *Terrence* through pitie thought to simon the same againe of the *Prevertence* with *Baulme*, but it held not. Now as the time of fighting drew neere, the said kings set vp in the highest place of their hoste, a red cloake, to aduertise the Souldiers that they shoule shortly ioyne together in fight , that they might prepare and propole themselues thereto, taking their repast , and whetting their weapons , might make their munitions ready, with all other things pertaining to such affaires. In the morning , after the Souldiers had dined on both sides without any noyse making , the whole hoste assembled to the said place. Then when they had all ranged in battell aray with displayed ancients , the said Kings besought and required their souldiers earnestly to behauue themselues well and worthily : But it was no neede, seeing that they

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they of themselves were already fired enough. For all as mad-men shooke their Pikes with so great and stout a stomacke, that they cared for nothing but to strike, and awaited nought but the signe of the onset and alarme : And hereupon he-hold, the Trumpets blew the onset, on both sides. On the other part the earth resounded and rang againe, and in both hostes were made great shoutes and cries, the heads of both hostes made great vowes, and every of them stomacked and cheered vp their souldiers : Then euery one did what hee could and knew to bee done, they stroake together with great handy stroakes of Swords, brake their Pikes, that the aire rang againe of the crie of the fighters. In the aire was nothing seene but clouds of smoake and brim-stone ; On both sides were great stoare wounded, and of dead corpses plentie. O there was a goodly sight to see the *Verbes Defectives* (among the rest), fighting against the *Nounes Heteroclites*. These Nounes accompanied with their *Nominative Cases*, with their *Genders*, also with their *Genitives* and *Plurall Numbers*, did fierely lay vpon their enemies. The

Verbes

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Verbes Defectives did stoutly and courageously withstand and put apart these *Nounes Heteroclites*, with their *Indicatiues* accompanied with their *preter-perfect-tenses*, so that by their *Conjugations* they breake through force, the *Numbers* and *Genders* of the other.

Of these *Verbes*, there was one called *Aio*, who vsing singular hardinesse, did for a long space resist two *Nounes Heteroclites* so long, that in the end being no more able to withstand their furious forces, lost diuers of his *Persons*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, and *Numbers*, and then rested onely vnto him, *Ais*, *ait*, *ajunt*, *aiebam*, *aiebas*, *aiebat*, and *aiebant*: The rest passed thow the sword.

The ayre was obscured and made dark with the arrowes that the *Numbers Singulare*s and *Plurall*s shot. The shot of the *Figures Composite* and *Decomposite*, flew whistling so round, and rightly into the eares of euery one, that they were all as deafe. A great number were hurt by the dartes of the kordes of *Primitiues*, and *Deriuatines*. The Trumpets likewise that went on euery side, sounded a fearefull *Taratamara*; so that the sound thereof encouraged

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couraged the fighters maruailous full of
stomacke and hardie, to beare the blowes
and sturdie stripes of their enemies. And
in the midest of these, troublous rayling
Wómen, the *Interiections* that went about
the arayes, vexed and sore troubled them
all, through their mouing and fickle affe-
ctions : Among whom for the most part
were often heard these pitifull and dolo-
rous cries, *Heu*, and *hei* : *oh*, *ah*, *eh*. Not-
withstanding this warre was more fierce
and cruell then long in fighting , and had
it not beene for great abundance of raine,
that through a suddaine storme and tem-
pest which fell from the clouds , even at
that present made the medly to depart
and breake off, then doubtlesse had there
beene an end of all the forces of Gram-
mar. Such and so great was the furious
rage that they had every one of them, one
against another, yea vntill that point, that
albeit the Trumpets sounded the retreat
on both sides, and they al greatly encom-
bred with the water , neverthelesse could
they be vnmingle and separate afunder
one from another , to returne againe to
their colours : The victory abroad doubt-
full and vncertaine, neither was it knowne
of

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of any , whether had the better or the worse , for on both sides there was a mar-
ueilous many , as well of sore wounded as
of slaine, not onely of common Souldiers,
but also of high and chiefe Capraines. It
is not possible for any to tell the great
losses that were there on both sides: Not-
withstanding I will endeauour to shew
plainely and manifestly , and in the onli-
est manner I can , that which some did
win or lose there (though I cannot say of
every one in particular) this will I doe, to
this end, that they that come after may
bee better aduised. First the part of the
Verbes Defectives, Infit , lost all them that
were descendent from him, all his *Genders*,
Tenses, Moodes, Persons and Numbers, that
were of the fourth *Coniugation* , of *Figure*
Composite, and of the *Singular number*. He
himselfe escaped safe, for seeing himselfe in
perill, hee made a vow, that of no kind of
religion, godly, or otherwise, hee would
after any more beare the liuerie : And
therefore hee was at that brunt so sore af-
frighted, that since hee hath beene very
seldome seene publikely in the land of
Grammar. *Fore* was bereft and robbed of
all his goods, except *Fores, foret, and fore,*
which

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which are of the third Coniugation, *Vale*, *ave*, *salue*, of the kindted and stocke of the *Imparatives* (lost a great many of their fellowes) which are yet liuing, the rest were lost. *Faxo*, of the same stocke of *Actives*; escaped only with three of his, all the rest of his band after him were slaine, except *faxis*, *faxit*, and *faxint*, who sauved themselues with him by flight. *Inquio*, of the stocke of the *Nenters*, kept *Inquis*, *inquit*, *inquiunt*, *inquam*, *inquier*, *inquiet*, *ingulent*, *inque*, and *inquam*: The rest perished in the Warres. *Inquiens* at that time was with the *Participles*, and so escaped. *Apage*, and *apagite*, when they had lost all their fellowes, escaped alone. *Diet*, lost also all his fellowes, except *diescit*. *Facio* was put from his sonne *futor*, who notwithstanding before hee died, did constitute by knightly testament an heire, *Fio*: *posco*, *disco*, *meruo*, *timeo*, *renuo*, *respuo*, *com-pesco*, *vrgeo*, *linquo*, and all they of the race of the *Actives*, lost their *Supines*. Some *Verbes* lost their *Preter-tenses* of the third Coniugation, and in place of them they after recovered the *Preter-tenses* of the fourth Coniugation; among whom was *Cupio*, *peto*, *quaro*, *arcesso*, *facesso*, and *fero*.

Some

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Some *Verbes*, hauing lost their *Future* in
am, to the end that they would not hence
forth wholly lose the hope that was to
come, bought other *Futures* in Bo, at the
Fayers of Recanetum, as *Eo*, *queo*, and *va-*
neo: But *Horace* by his authoritie gaue to
Lenio, *tenibo*. All *Verbes* belonging to
beautie lost all their *Supines*, among
whom was *Luceo*, *fulgeo*, *splendeo*, *polleo*,
and such like. *Fulcio* vsing a singular har-
diness escaped out of perill, and held his
fultum: But seeing wee haue recounted
and told of them that receiuued losse, it is
not meete to hold of no account these
Verbes, that behauing themselues well and
worthily, had both spoiles and dignities,
which they receiuued of their King, beside
these others that they first had and enioyed,
among other were eleuate and set vp
in great honour, *Cano*, *curo*, *careo*, *macro*,
nubo, and *prandeo*, for beside their owne
Preter-tenses, they receiuued also the *Pre-*
ter-tenses of the *Passive voice*. *Redimo* was
enriched in his *Five Tenses* of nature, and
at that present obtained foure *Significati-*
ons, as to *deliuer*, to *leade* and *gouverne*, to
decke and *ornate*, and to *take to ferme*. *So-*
lor wonne three significations, as to bee a-
lone,

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long, and to comfort and exhors. *Explicat*, beside his owne sense, which is, to *explicat* and shew forth plasmely, received, that he might declare, shew, that he might draw, that he might represent and deliner. *Valeo*, beside his owne sense, which is to bee in health and whole, wan so much, that when hee said *vale*, that hee might faulce also and sometime curse too. *Presto* had foure significations, as, to *lend*, and to *be aloft*, to *doe good*, and *hold promise*, with diuers other significations. *Haurio* was as much ihriched, for he had foure significations, as to *draw out*, to *wound*, to *heare*, and *see*. and diuers other such like: and all they when need is, are reduced into one. *Pasco* received two vnderstandings, to *feed* and *bring vp*. *Vaco*, albeit he medled not much among the fighters (for as *Socia* saith in *Plautus*, the fiercer they fought, the faster he fled) neuerthelesse, fortune that oftentimes giueth reward to the slothfull, would enrich his cowardise with the best of the spoiles: for as he espyed certaine of his enemies that were fled and gone away, he crept out of his Cabin and cloaked them in his fist: who after bought them againe with a great summe of

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of siluer, and he wan beside his owne former sense, seuen other, to weete, to understand, to leane of, to serue, to be superfluous, to be lawfull, nor to haue, and to be empty. *Studeo* wan three significations, as to sollicite, to desire earnestly and to be very painefully busied. *Pango* received three senses, as to sing, and hath giuen him *panxi* in his preter-tense to make truces, and hath giuen to *pepig* to fasten and ioyne together. *Sapio* from that day had two senses, to weete, to gine knowledge, and to be wise. *Fero*, one of the foare anomales gained three senses, as to uphold, to desire, and to beare. *Confitor* had three senses, to praise, to purge, and to make manifest. *Supero* received seuen senses, by reason of the great authority that hee had among the *Verbes*: as to remaine in part, to overcome, to bee neere, to goe further, to escape, to ouerlaine and exceed. Some *Verbes* there were, which hauing lost their owne preter-tenses, had of their king the goods of other *Verbes Passives* which were slaine at the battell: as *Audeo*, *Fido*, *Gandeo*, *Soleo*, and *Flo*. These pestiferous and perillous lying

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perillous lying *Verbes*, which always haue
in their heart and minde, other then in the
mouth, albeit they had no part of the
prey, yet ought not they and their names
to bee left in oblivion, but spoken of, to
the end that euery one might know them,
and so beware: Seeing that alwayes vnder
the colour of a cloake of the *actiue*, they
beare the *passiue* voice: They are called
exeo, *venco*, *nubo*, *liceo*, and *vapulo*, This
last of all is the most wylie and subtillest:
and therefore so much wiser as the boy is,
so much the more heede will hee haue to
decline his wylie ambushes, If hee haue
good care to keepe his posteriors. Now
seeing wee haue already shewed as well
as wee are able, that which happened to
the *Verbes*, it seemeth good in our ac-
compt that wee speake also of *Nounes*.
Ouersight was made in and thorow the
hoste of the *Nounes*, and it was found how
fortune had beeene as much diuerse to one
part as to another, and to the end that
wee begin by the *positives*, there was cer-
taine of them, that being hurt in their
Comparatives, received dresing and cure
through the diligence of certaine expert
Physitians, as *melior*, *minor*, *dexterior*, *sint-*
terior,

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sterior, plus, magnificentior, and munificentior, all Irregular, and descending of the second Declension. But *Pius*, *arduus*, *egregius*, *tenuis*, and such-like, lost their owne Comparatives. The Nounes ending in *er*, lost *imus*, in their Suparlatives : And for the same they had *rimus*, as *tener* and *saluber*. To others for that they had lost *simus* was giuen *limus*, as *Humilis*, *facilis*, *gradilis*, *similis*, *agilis*, and to *vetus*, was giuen *veterimus*.

Among Trees were certaine Nounes, that quitting themselues manfully, by a suddaine myracle changed altogether at once their kinds, becomming of females, males, every one astonied at the suddaine case, demanded whence came such transformation to them : Of them were *rubus* and *oleaster*, which *Liuius* saith were euill and vnluckie tokens, and therefore affirmed hee that they ought to bee cast into the botome of the Sea, or else to bee exiled out of the land of *Grammar*. But the King *Poeta* ieasing at the fond superstition that they had in the miracles, did prohibite all and euery of them, to harme, or any way to hurt them, saying that it was not an euill signe of vnhappy accident to bee

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bee changed from women into men : saying that out of a naughtie and crooked kind, they were turned into a good and better. From certaine *Nounes Hetroclite*, fighting against the *Verbes Defectives*, were cut away both cods and cullion in the *Plurall number*, so that afterward there was in that *Number* neither man nor woman but chaste *Neuters*: which doubtlesse is a thing greatly to bee pittied. Their names were *Sibilus*, *Anernus*, *Infernus*, *Menalus*, *Supparus*, *Balbem*, *Tartarus*, *Dindymus*: Other had better chance, for when in the same *Number* they were *Neuters*, were glad forthwith to see them become *males*: as *Perrum*, *rastrum*, *frenum*, and *cælum*. But the said *perrum* and *rastrum*, as they went thicke to *Rome*, found in the marketes of *Agona* their *Neuter Pluralls*, and there they bought them againe with a great summe of money, and giuing leaue to the males, loued better to hold them to them then *Balsamum* among all *Nounes* and trees: bode onely a *Neuter*: By reason whereof seeing that hee could not beget nor bring forth young, is in so great scarcitie, that hee is no where seene, but in the land of *India*.

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Iuda, which is the cause (as sorrowfull) he yeeldeth his fruite all in teares : As for other Nounes that were bereft of their Plurall Neuter, received the Feminine for amends, as *Epulum*, *ostreum*, *vesper*, and *cepe*. But trueth is, of all creatures, the Oysters only were Neuters : But aboue all authours, *Plinie*, and the Poets hold them for Neuters : Wherefore *Onia* saith thus : *Ostreaque in eocach is ruta fuere suis*, so that afterward they gained so, that they became as much Feminine as Neuters: others that were of the Doubtfull gender, received the Masculine in their Plurall number, as *Cardo*, *bubo*, and such like : Other that were spoiled of all their Cases Plurall, abode euer since dismembered and maymed ; among whom were *Famus*, *imius*, *simus*, *puluis*, *sanguis*, *mundus*, *pontus*, *sol*, *sal*, and *vnuus*, all of the Masculine gender. Hardly is seene any time more then one Sun in the firmament, but when it happeneth so, it is not naturall, but rather wonderfull : likewise also certaine Femaines lost their Plurall Cases, as *Lux*, *fitis*, *tabes*, *mors*, *vita*, *fames*, *tabes*, *gloria*, *fama*, *salus*, *pax*, *humus*, *lues*, *tellus*, *senecta*, *soboles*, *inuenta*, *indolis*, and *proles*.

D

These

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These fought so feebly in the hōst,
That all their Pluralls there they lost.

Other Feminines lost at the said conflict
their Singular Number, as *Argutia*, *babe-*
na, *biga*, *blanditia*, *cimæ*, *delitia*, *exequia*,
cicubia, *exuvia*, *phalera*, *facetia*, *genæ*, *ga-*
des, *infidia*, *inducia*, *calenda*, *lachryma*, *la-*
tetra, *mīna*, and many other. Other
Neuters were spoiled of all their Pluralls,
as *Cœnam*, *fœnum*, *aūvum*, *solum*, *pus*, and
virus: Furthermore, other were put from
all their Singular numbers; as *Arma*, *ca-*
stra, *exta*, *cumabula*, *crepundia*, *pascua*, *ma-*
nna, *mapalia*, *magnalia*, *ilia*, *seriapræ*, *coma*,
precordia, and *sponsalia*, yea and also all
the names of Feasts, as *Saturnalia*, *Dioni-*
sia, *Aphrodisia*, *Bacchanalia*, *Floralia*, and
Neptunalia. These vaine Nounes, which
awayes doe say many, and signifie one
only, having lost all their Singulārs, sa-
ued themselves by flight, as *Venetia*, *Pisi-*
Cuma, *Athena*, and *Thiba*. All the names
of Mettalls, especially *Aurum*, and *An-*
gustum, which euery one laboureth to
take Prisoner, *Auricatum*, *plumbum*, *fer-*
rum, and *stannum* lost their Pluralls. *Aurum*
hadly retained *bibens*. In like manne-
for the greate heate and alteration of the
comba-

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combat, the *measures* were spoiled of the *Plurallitie* of their liquors, except of *Wines* and *Homes*, which in the *Plurall Cases* were spared, to the end that they might doe king *Poeta* service with new *Wines*, for that hee loved them well. *Oleum*; and *frumentum*, by like misfortune were so gluttonous, that thorow the great scarcitie that was in the hoste, they were not found in *Plurallitie*. Other abroad, shortened in the end of their *Genitives*, and *Datives plurall*, as *Iura*, *thura*, *ara*, *maria*; and *fira*. Yet nevertheless all *Nounes* had not the worse part; for divers of them had of the spoile of their enemies: by reason whereof they were of greater authoritie then before: so that some receiued other *Nominative cases* beside their former: As *Arbor*, which also hath *arbos*: *Honor*, which hath *honos*: *Osse*, which hath *odos*: *Cucumer* which hath *cucumis*: *Ciner* which hath *cinis*; and *Puluer*, which hath *puluis*. Notwithstanding they occupie not these alwayes, but keepe his share for high Feasts, as for trim and attire dressing, for honours sake. *Plaga*, al-
though it through hunting hee bled, yet wonne
the fourre other sences without account of
bare

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the first (that signifieth a *Wound* or *hurt*) as when you would say, the *Arming coard of a net*, also a great space of the *Heauen and earth* (called *Clima*) also a great kind of *Linnen*, such as the old matrons of *Rome* weare when they goe in the *Citie*, and also for a *bed*, or any part of a *bed*; *Opus* the same day wonne other *thre senses*: for *Opus* signifieth *earth*: Vnder *Opus* hee giueth *Ayde*, vnder *Opibus*, *Riches*. The *The Gerundes* and *Supines*, because they were so often fled to the *enemie*, were amerced to fine, after peace was made betweene both the said *Kings*, through the earnest complaint and supplication of *Demostenes*, who alledged the lawes of *Solon*, by which it was commanded, that such were to bee put apart from all honour, and Offices, that in any sedition had not held that part of the one nor the other: For that such a one thinketh altogether of his owne busynesse, and reckoneth not of the Common wealth: The greatest part of them in the land of *Gramma* liued after the lawes of *Athens*. Afterward therefore the King of the *Nounes* left to the *Gerunds* no more but onely *three cases*, taking away from them for the trespass

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of their default all their other Cases. To the *Supines*, onely were reserved but two : which greatly greeued all the inhabitants of *Grammar*, sharply blaming such a sort of foolish precepts of *Solons lawes*, as much as the fond reasons of *Demostenes*, whom they ieasted at, saying, that he had left his crunning at home, his distaffes, bands and wool, and that he had not fained the disease of the throate invaine, to haue yeerely reueneues and preferrement : be. ause hee hoped not to haue so much money of the *Gerundes* and *Supines*, as he sometime had of *Harpalus*. Surely if I would describe foorth all the losses and misfortunes orderly as they ought to be, and also all the conquests of the worthinesse of euery one that changed in that day, my matter would bee too long : and therefore I will heere make an end : And this may suffice, that whatsoeuer is found lost, wasted, or ioyned to, and growne vp through ali the land of *Grammar* and his borders and vtter limmits, is wholy proceeded through the same hard, hideous, and mortall fight among them. In the same time of the Warres, sprang vp many new words, and sundry old were

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put apart & reiected. And had not three honest persons been chosen for arbitrators (of whom wee shall speake by and by) which by their power and abillitie withstood the naughtinesse of certaine Grammatistes, or slender Grammarians, so great Barberousnesse had then beeene so mixed through the *Latine* tongue , and the same then bin so mingled with foolish wordes, that all hope had beeene lost ener to restore the same againe to his honour, and comely beautie. Therefore after that the Recreate was founded of both the hostes, and that they had numbred as well the wounded as the slaine , and knowne the great losse that was of both the hostes, they all began to fall on sighing : and the sight of such a slaughter of their people greatly grieved them , through desire of superioritie. Wherefore euery of them repenting , sought now nothing else then to make peace.

And first of all *Poeta King of Nounes*, after hee had called his Souldiers together (but not without teares) said these words : *I thinkewell that you know (O my fellow Souldiers) how doltfully, and against my will, I haue taken armes to defend and uphold*

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uphold the honour (as I thought then) and the authoritie of the Nouies, against our brethren the Souldiers of the Verbes, and by how many wayes I haue assayed to deferre and put off long betweene vs the warres, that they might leau vs quiet in our estate. But when I thinke not onely of our owne losse, but also of theirs : Againe when I behold the deadcorpses on both sides, I haue greater desire to lament then to speake. Therefore it behoueth vs to remember that, which some of our good old Citizens and Surgeones wrote of the discord and ciuil Warres, as well of the Romanes as the Greekes, and how with great reproaches they blame and detest the ambition of them. In trueth if wee had thought of this at the first, wee never had gone to so great folly, neither had wee also (as blinded with anger and rage, frantickely and as void of reason) torne our proper flesh so with our owne hands as wee haue : That which is done and past, is easier to bee reuoned then amended : Neverthelesse it is better to stay thus, then to follow on a naughty beginning : For if wee will bee so mad as to continue fighting amongst our selues, doubtlesse then is the principalitie of Grammar vtterly come to confusion, and then shall bee

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made so great an excesse and entrie into the same, to the Barbarous and ignorant people, that they onely will rule all, there being none to resist them, or prevent them. By reason whereof (O my fellow souldiers) for the commoditie of both Realmes, I am willingly determined to make peace with the King of Verbes, and of mine owne free will, will goe toward him, and give him mine hand. Notwithstanding, thinke not that I speake thus because I haue lost stomacke, or that I am timorous; but because there is nothing more sure, that the affaires of the Nounes and Verbes can continue, unlesse they bee friends together, knitt and quiet in one: Of my selfe I doe mine office, not doubting but that I teach you that, which serueth to the continuing benefit and commoditie of every one in generall, being ready willingly to doe what your will is.

This profitable *Oration*, and no lesse necessary saying of the King, greatly pleased all the assembly, and all the crew of the Souldiers cried aloud, desiring that that which the King had so wisely spoken, might bee as diligently done. So there was sent into the campe of the Verbes for Ambassadours certaine of the wisest and chiefest

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chiefest of the *Nounes*: who hauing first made without much difficulty a truce, finally came in such agrement with the king c^f *Verbes*, and his greatest Lords, that three personages should bee chosen, which should bee exactly seene, and haue vnderstanding in all customes, rules and termes of *Grammar*: and that to their award and arbitrament (by solemne oath being sworne thereto) both parties should hold them, and their rest; without any contradiction. Great was the difficultie, and much more was the disputation, to whom the charge should bee giuen to make the treatie of the peace. Many procured meanes to haue the same office ouer them, and to diuers was the voice giuen, and other againe tooke it from them: In the end it was agreed by *Priscian*, *Lina-crus*, and *Despauterius*, that *Lilius* should haue the charge and authority to knit and make sure the Articles of the peace: who being sent for, came to the campe, and hauing there heard the reasons on both sides, and diligently waighed all the busynesse; In the end pronounced this sentence.

To the Kings of *Grammar*, to their Gentlemen,

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Gentlemen, to their Citizens, and all Students good happe and commoditie bee that which now is discussed. Whereas wee were deputed to take away the contentious disorders, to put apart all the slanders, wrongs and damages that heretofore haue come uppon the Kings of Grammar, and their soldiars, all which wee reuoke, take away, and blot out: which if they may not bee forgotten, at the least our decree is, that they bee never hereafter more spoken of.

Item, That henceforth when a salemme Oration commeth to bee made, that boþ the Kings of Grammar in good agreement with their subiects come together, as Verbe, Noune, Pronoune, Participle, Aduerbe, Coniunction, Pieposition, Interiection.

Item, Wee appoint that in common and familiar speach, the Noune and the Verbe only doe beare the burden, taking for their helpe wheter of them they will, but to leaue the other byf, to the end that being put too often in worke, they bee not molestid.

Item, Wee ordaine that the Noune serue to the Verbe, and when hee goeth formeſt as touching the case, ought also to be gouerned of the Verbe, but in ſeach that the Noune bee

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bee before the Verbe, and the same being after, ought therefore to governe the Noune touching his Case: but concerning his Persons and Numbers, the Verbe ought to give place to the Noune, Pronoune, or Participle.

Item, Wee appoint the Participle beare remembrance of the Nounes and the Verbe, and haue the government of the Verbe before him first, and that of the Noune after him last.

Furthermore we permit the Verbe, where neede is to make an Oration himselfe alone, in the first and second Person, and also in the third Person in certaine Verbes of action alwaies notwithstanding under the authoritie of the Noune, but not expressing the same.

This sentence was giuen and published in the presence of both parties, and it pleased very well all the assembly, and hath since euer bee[n] obserued of all the inhabitants of Grammar. Also the Vniuersities haue approued it: The Vniuersitie of Paris obseruing the rest, craued then for her Students, that they might pronounce Nounes and Verbes at their pleasure, and that without any regard of the quantitie of sillables. But because betweene the Relatiues

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tives and *Antecedents*, betweene the *Adiectives* and the *Substantives*, betweene the word governing, and governed, betweene the determined, and also betweene perfect speech and imperfect was an old quarrell, striuing whether of them were chiefe and greatest : It was also concluded to ioyne them in vnitie , that the *Relative* of substance identitall, should agree in Gender, Number, and Person, with his *Antecedent*.

Item, That the *Adiective* should obey to his *Substantive* in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number* : and that the governed word should follow the governing : and that the *Relative* of the accident should onely represent the *Antecedent* in such accident or propertie, in what manner the referred, and thereferrent agreed by rule of diuersitie with the *Antecedent* : and that the speech imperfect should depend vpon the perfect, and the specifying, of the specified, and betweene two *Adiectives*, two *Substantives*, two *Verbes* of the *Infinitive mode*, two perfect speeches, and betweene two imperfects to bee no bond of seruice. Furthermore the said *William Lillie* would, that betweene sayings and doings might bee made a peace and agreement : but the ad-

vice

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use was , that if that discord were once taken away, the Barbor-surgeons and Tauerne-keepers would haue little to doe : wherefore they left that thing euен as they found it. All students of *Ignorance*, with these buffards of *Barbary*, *Ignoramus* and *Dulman* his Clearke , were by commandement exiled for euer out of all *Grammar* ; and all false *Latine* was euer after confiscated to their vse. The Barbarous were chased bayond the *Alpes* into their Cities and Borrough-townes : But the *Ignorant* through the fauour of some Princes, are bred not onely in and thow *Italie*, but also in *Rome*, the mother of good letters : and there whether shee will or no , doe they continue , among whom there are some being purueied of fatt Prebends are obserued so dull-headed and doltish , that if yee aske them *Amo qua pars* ? They will say, *parlate Italiano chio ut intenda*, so much in assery they surpassee in ignorance the great Mules whereon they are so highly got vp. Moreouer there was giuen irrecouerable power to the deputed by the strong and firme counsell of them all to search out, to punniſh, and exile (as monsters of nature) all euill-

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euill-fauoured corrupters of *Grammer*, as halfe *Latins*, halfe *Greekes*, and they to doe all things that they thought to bee profitable to the honor and aduancement of all good letters. And to the end that they might the easier and more lightly execute their charge, there were commanded forthwith certain *Rules* to be drawne vp, which were accordingly done; and now there is peace on both sides, euery one knowes his place, as you may more at large perceue by the Orders establisched; where I leaue you:

FAREWELL.

(***)



A



A Lamentation vpon the Conflagration of the Muses Habitation: Or a Discription of the burning of a Pettie Schoole.

VVhat heat of learning kindl'd your desire,
You Muses sons to set your house on fire?
What loue of Honor in your breast did turne,
Those sparkes of Vertue into flames to burne?
Or wa'st some higher cause, were the hot God's
Phebus and *Vulcan*, (old friends) now at odds?
What ere the cause was, sure ill was th' intent:
Which all the Muses iustly may lament.
But aboue all for name sake Potehimney,
Fewayles the downefall, of this learned chimney.
Where you might see, without or speech or sence:
By the sad ashes, of an Accedence.
What Numbers heere of Noues to wracke did goe?
Domus Liber, and a many more.
Woefull Case, no Sex the flames did spare,
Each Gender, in this losse had Common share,
Where might you see the rufull Declinations,
Diffyngne Pronounes and soure Coniugations.

Som

Some Grounds, Di, but some Do overcome,
And some with heare & smoke, are quite strook Down.
Supines, lay gasping vpwards voyd of scences.
The Moodes were mad to see Ime feft Tences.
Aduerbes of Place, threw downe their lofty stories:
As *Vbi*, *Ibi*, *Illic*, *Intra*, *Foris*.
Coniunctions, so disioyn'd, as you would wonder:
Noe curling learse, but it was burnt asunder.
The Prepositiones, knew not where to bee.
Each Interjection, cry'd *Heu woe is mee.*

For the Due joyning of the thinges againe,
A Neighbour called *Qui mihi*, came amaine.
Else sure the Fire, had into flame so turn'd:
Gods, Men, Months, Rivers, Winds, and all had burnt
Now gan the flames the Hetroclites to cumber:
And poore Supeller, lost his Plurall number.
Of Verbs, scarce had escaped one of twenty:
Had there not bin by chance *As in presenti.*

FINIS.

